

Youth

NEWS PUBLICATION
of the
School of Religion

orking on a famous jigsaw puzzle

March 29, 1959



editor's note:

Our magazine will be different with the next issue, for the name of "Mrs. Doris Frommer, Editorial Assistant," will no longer be on our masthead. This is her last issue. Readers are often surprised to know that our staff consists only of an editor and an assistant--no more. Thanks to secretaries like Doris Frommer, it's possible. Four year ago when she started as a secretary, she quickly added all sorts of writing and editorial assignments to her secretarial work. She became truly an editorial assistant. She has made a major contribution through her creative writing, her faithful service, her pleasant personality, and her sensitivity to the personal concerns of our teen-age readers. We all wish her and her husband the very best as they plan for an addition to their family in the near future.



"He asked to carry my books, and I just barely had time to get some from the library!"

March 29, 1959

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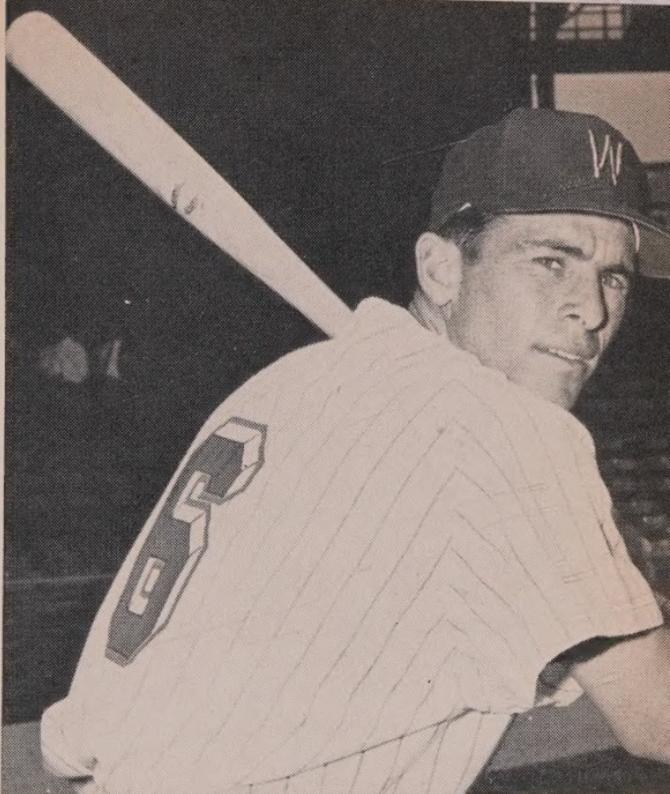
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Volume 10 Number 7



Albie Pearson

a midget Paul Bunyan

by Edgar Williams

WHEN the Washington Senators and the Boston Red Sox squared off in the opening game of the 1958 American League season, the President of the United States was on hand to throw out the first ball. With all due respect to Mr. Eisenhower, however, he didn't attract as much attention as the Washington center fielder.

A Boston sports writer, for example, peered toward center field as the game began and shook his head in wonderment.

another mighty mite was his sports idol . . .

"My goodness," he said. "The Senators must have some kid from the Little League out there."

"That's no Little Leaguer," countered a Washington writer. "That's a midget Paul Bunyan."

When the season ended, 15 games later, guess who was voted the American League Rookie - of - the - Year by the Baseball Writers Association of America? Washington's "midget Paul Bunyan"—Albie Pearson, the smallest player in major league baseball.

Pearson is five feet, four and seven-eighths inches tall, weighs 134 pounds. This makes him a bit more than an inch shorter and five pounds lighter than Bobby Shantz, the New York Yankees' left-handed pitcher, who had held the "smallest" title for nine seasons before Albie came along. Incidentally, as you might expect, Shantz was—and still is—Pearson's sports idol.

"I probably wouldn't have tried to make it in baseball, if it hadn't been for Bobby," says Pearson. "But in 1952, the year I finished high school, Bobby won 24 games for the Philadelphia Athletics. I figured if one small fellow could get to the top, maybe another one could, too."

Like Shantz, Albie isn't sensitive about his diminutive stature. But he does feel that listing him as five

feet, four and seven-eighths inches (a figure arrived at during an "official measurement session" arranged by Herb Heft, the Washington club's public relations director, to determine Pearson's *exact* height) is cutting things a little thin.

"I'm short enough at five-five," Albie complains amiably, "Why can't they let it go at that?"

Last season, Pearson batted .275 despite a slow start. On June 17 he was hitting a dismal .234, and it seemed that he was doomed to return to the minor leagues through which he had struggled for five seasons. Then, suddenly, he came alive. During the final two-thirds of the season he was one of the American League's best batsmen.

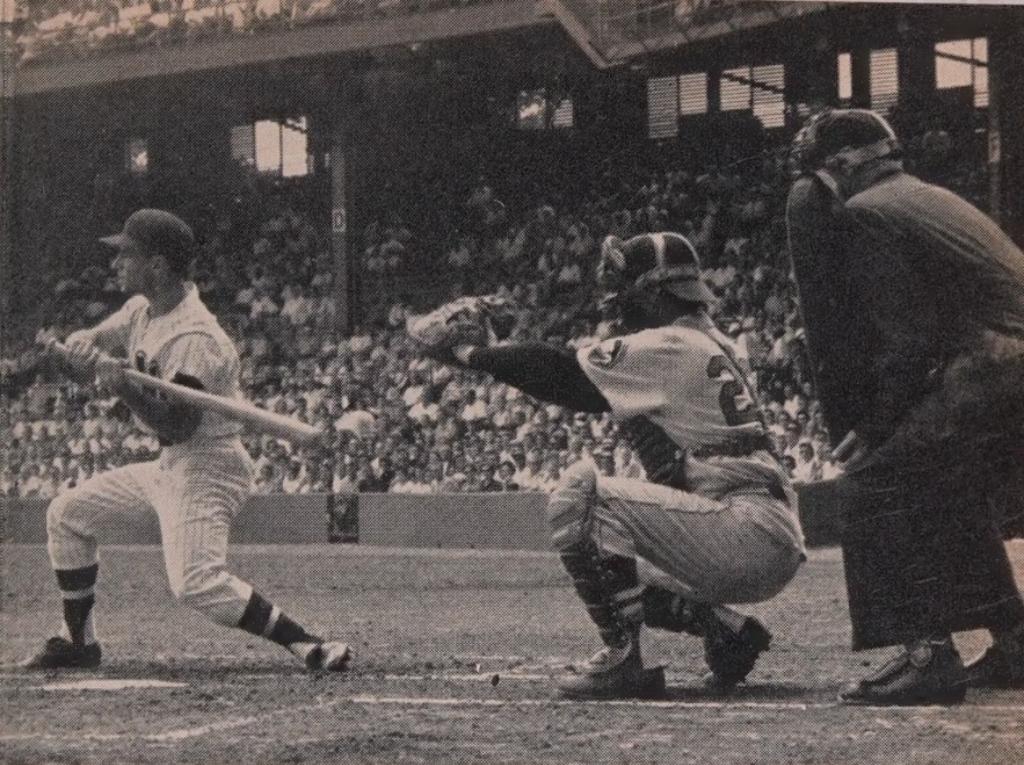
How does Albie account for the upsurge? "I had outside help," he says. "I prayed for strength, and I got an answer."

A Baptist, Pearson doesn't smoke, drink or keep late hours. He is not a prude, but he has certain convictions from which he never veers. For example, he not only won't appear on any radio or TV interview program which is sponsored by a beer company, but he refuses to appear on any program which is followed immediately by a beer commercial during the "station break."

"Never," he explains, "do I want to be in a position that might be an unhealthy influence on youngsters."

As a rookie, Pearson had to over-

Mr. Williams is on the staff of *Today*, Sunday supplement of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and a frequent contributor to *YOUTH* magazine.



to by Don Wingfield

Albie Pearson at bat against the Baltimore Orioles in a game last season.

me some fierce "bench jockeying" bunts hurled from the rival teams' gouts). Most of the verbal barbs, course, had to do with his size. "In all the years I've been in the jors," said Whitey Ford, the New York Yankee pitching star, "I've ever heard a fellow get it as hard that kid. I know a lot of sixters who would have folded up under the beating he took."

But Albie kept swinging—he boths and throws left-handed—and kept hustling. "I tried," he declares, "not to pay any attention to what was yelled at me. After all, I'd heard it all my life."

Pearson's life began September

12, 1935, in Alhambra, Calif. The son of a former boxer, Albie showed an aptitude for sports at an early age. "I used to box a lot," he recalls. "I even thought about becoming a professional fighter when I grew up, but my dad convinced me there would be no future in it."

At El Monte High School, Albie played four years of football as a 120-pound halfback. One spring he went out for track, and ran the 100-yard dash under ten seconds. But baseball was his principal interest. He alternated between the outfield and the pitching mound. Because of his interest in Bobby Shantz, he wanted most to be a pitcher.



"a real big man out there in center field"

In the spring of 1952, his senior year in high school, the Boston Red Sox showed some interest in him. But the offer they made him—a contract calling for him to be paid \$225 a month with one of their farm clubs—wasn't particularly appealing.

So, that fall, Pearson entered Pomona (Calif.) Junior College. He remained there only two months. Bobby Shantz had been named the American League's "Most Valuable Player," and Albie decided that he would give professional baseball a whirl. He signed with the Red Sox.

In 1953, the Boston organization started him off with its farm team at San Jose in the California State League. Although Pearson was a pitcher, he did little pitching. When the season opened, San Jose had only two outfielders. So Albie was pressed into outfield service as a stop-gap. He got four hits in his first game and remained in the outfield all season, winding up with a .334 average.

Slowly, Albie moved up the minor league ladder as an outfielder. He played with Albany (N. Y.), of the Eastern League, in 1954, and with Montgomery (Ala.), of the South Atlantic League, in 1955. The following year, with the Oklahoma City (Okla.) club he led the Texas League in batting with a robust .371, and in 1957 was pro-

moted to San Francisco, then of the Pacific Coast League.

Pearson had a good season at San Francisco, batting .297, and it appeared that he was ready to make a bid for a job with the Red Sox in 1958. During the off-season, however, he was traded to Washington. And thus it was that he became the first Washington player ever to win the Rookie-of-the-Year award.

On February 20, 1954, Albie was married to his high school sweetheart, Helen Zaha, in El Monte. Albie, who has a good baritone voice, sang two solos before the actual ceremony began. Albie and Helen now have three daughters: Kim, four; Karen, two; and Kandie, who was born last September.

At 23, Pearson appears to have a brilliant career ahead of him in the major leagues. Such is the opinion of no less an authority than Mickey Mantle, the great center fielder of the Yankees. And Roy Sievers, Albie's slugging teammate on the Senators, predicts that Pearson will be a solid .300 hitter year after year.

Perhaps the finest tribute paid to Albie thus far was a remark made by Cookie Lavagetto, the Washington manager, late last season: "I've been watching Albie do so many things so well, that I've just about forgotten that he's tiny. The way I look at it, we've got a real big man out there in center field."



headlines and sidelines . . .

Is death a clue to life?



By Hartland H. Helmich

SENATOR RICHARD Neuberger of Oregon returned to Washington this January after five months of surgical and cobalt radiation treatment for cancer. *Time*, weekly news magazine, quotes senator as saying, "No one really grows up until he realizes he has to

It certainly is not news that everyone has to die. But it is really good news when someone finds that this helps him to make sense out of living now. Apparently the senator sees life as having much more meaning now that he has had to consider death seriously.

Some people think that death should not be mentioned among young people. Nonsense! Certainly young people know that death is part of life and that as Christians need to be concerned with all of life and with life's end—death.

The good news of Easter tells us

that God still lives—that he remains very much alive. And, furthermore, it tells us that the love of God can be known and experienced by all of us *now* and *forever*. Regardless of what people may do—and sometimes people live as though God were dead—*he lives*.

Still, there is much speculation about "what will happen to us when we die." Harry Emerson Fosdick, a pastor whom your parents may know, helps us to understand that the Christian faith—the "Good News"—does not tell us where we shall be following the death of our bodies. But we can know with whom the future may be spent—with the same God who loves us now. He is the same God and the *only* God whom we are to serve now and each day of our living. It is he whom we know through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Consider again Senator Neuberger's statement, "No one really grows up until he realizes he has to die."



Helmich is co-national secretary of the Student Fellowship (United Church of Christ) and director of the Department of Christian Life (E and R). This is his last series of news comment columns.

Q

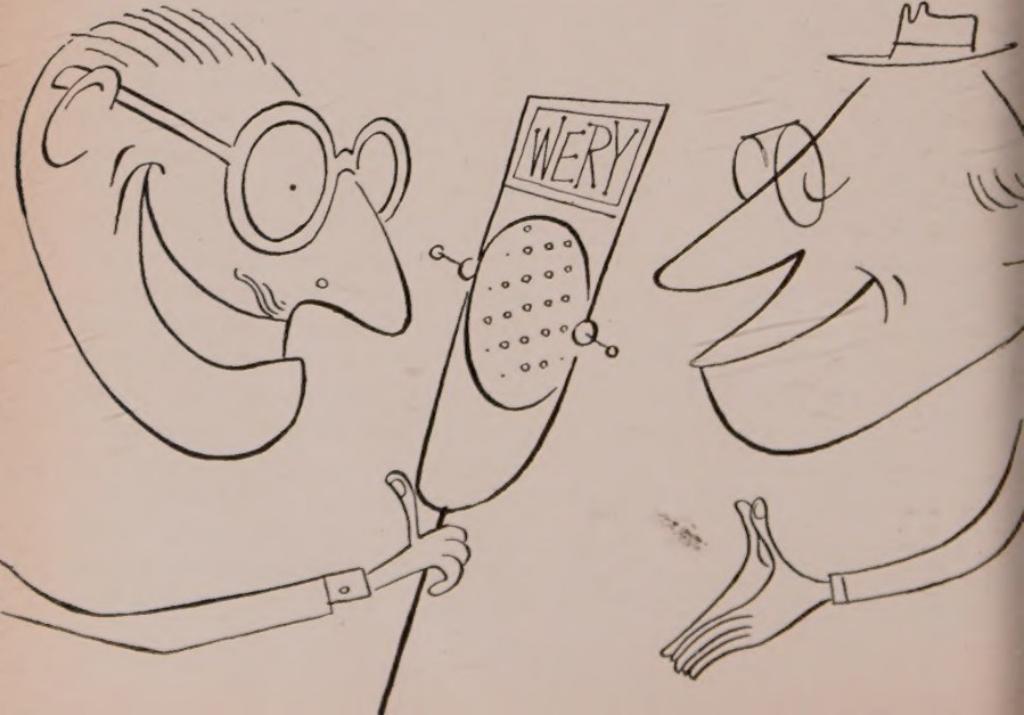
uestions:

What
do rabbits
and
new clothes
have
to do
with
Easter?



A

nswer: Well, frank



Beat the Press

radio play for those who can't afford television

By William Styles

OUNCER: Friends and enemies of the audio radience, we of Station WERY bring you another "Retort to the Nation" as part of our regular weakly presented program *Beat the Press*. In keeping with our policy—which has already made honesty only *second best*—we always give you programs appropriate to the season. For instance, last week for mental health week, we interviewed the editors of *Madman* magazine. Today we are going to learn what Easter means to people all through the country . . . and through the city too. But first a word from our sponsor.

ONSPOR: Ladies. . . .

OUNCER: Thank you. That's enough. When we say "a word," we mean a word. And now we switch you to New York where our ace reporter, Flash Lite, will give you a spotty coverage of the 1959 Easter parade.

LITE: The Easter parade is just getting underway here. I wish you could see all these people out here in their new spring outfits. And frankly, I wish I could see them myself. The heavy snowfall we are having here today makes it impossible to see more than a few feet ahead. But we are happy to say that this unexpected storm has not dampened the spirits of anyone here. Everyone in the parade is braving the cold, thinly-clad in light-weight spring clothing. That's what we call real Easter spirit!

HUSBAND (*sobbing*): I hate Easter! My wife spent so much on her Easter outfit that the check bounced at the bank. My savings are wiped out, and tomorrow my creditors are sending me to prison.

LITE: To prison? Won't they give you a second chance?

HUSBAND: Second chance? This happens every Easter! If I ever

Beat the Press—a satire by Styles

get my hands on whoever invented Easter . . .

LITE: Since our time is up, we return you to our broadcasting studios.

SPONSOR: Are you one of those persons who send greeting cards to your friends only four or five times a year? Then it's time you showed your friends that you really care for them. Plan now to send each of your friends a special Earmark Greeting Card every day of the year. This week we feature a wide selection of Easter cards, and cards for Wordsworth's birthday, the anniversary of Louisiana's statehood, the anniversary of the San Francisco earthquake, Lenin's birthday, and many other occasions on which you will wish to remember your friends. Don't forget—if you care enough to send the best, you will wish to send them *every day*. So send Earmark Cards for every day of the year.

ANNOUNCER: For our regular interview of a well-known celebrity we take you to the dream of American interviewers, Lola Thomas.

LOLA: Greetings and Solicitations! Today we have as our guest the famous song writer, Cold Patter, composer of such popular song hits as *Haggered Laggard*, *88 Lollypop Lane*, *Petty Flower*, and *The Children's Rock and Roll Song* (also known as "Missile

Man, He Plays One"). Mr. Patter, can you tell us in a few words what Easter means to you?

PATTER: Money.

LOLA: Money?

PATTER: Holiday songs are always top sellers. My latest Easter number, *The Here Comes Peter Cottontail Cha-cha*, has just been released. Promises to gross millions.

LOLA: Thank you, Cold Patter. Listen again next week when we interview that popular comedian, George Gobble.

ANNOUNCER: We now bring you the Easter bunny himself, Peter Cottontail.

PETER: That's right. I'm the one-and-only lovable rabbit, Peter Cottontail.

ANNOUNCER: Mr. Cottontail, is it true that you never appear on television?

PETER (*sourly*): It's true. They won't allow me on television because my nose is too shiny. But what can I do about it? My powderpuff's on the wrong end.

ANNOUNCER: I suppose Easter is a happy time for you.

PETER: It's miserable. Some stupid character told all these kids that I am supposed to lay eggs at Eastertime. Every Easter they keep demanding that I lay eggs for them! So I keep straining and grunting until I'm blue in the face, but I haven't laid an egg yet. I'm a nervous wreck!

All my carrot money is going for psychiatric treatments. Believe me, a rabbit leads a dog's life!

OUNCER: And now, ladies and gentlemen, we take you to a typical Protestant church, where the Easter service has just ended. The next voice you hear—on the radio, that is—will be our deuce reporter, Flash Bulb.

LB: Reverend, will you explain briefly to us what your job is as a minister?

V: Well, one of the main jobs of a minister is to comfort the disturbed and to disturb the comfortable.

LB: You had an unusually large congregation here in church this morning; I suppose that makes Easter a happy time for you.

V (*with some hesitation*): Well, I suppose. I like to see all the faces again and find out who is still living. I'm so glad to see

that many people still realize Easter is a religious occasion.

BULB (*with surprise*): You mean Easter has a religious origin?

REV (*patiently*): Yes, Easter is the highest point in the church year. Its purpose is to commemorate the resurrection of Christ. Easter is a day of boundless hope.

BULB: You don't say! What do eggs and rabbits have to do with the resurrection?

REV: I'm afraid I don't see any connection.

BULB: Where does the idea of new clothes fit in?

REV: Frankly, I can't figure that out either.

BULB (*still amazed*): So Easter is a religious holiday! In this business you learn something new every day. Thank you, Reverend. We now conclude our special Easter Broadcast. This is Flash Bulb signing off for Station WERY.



Biggest discovery in our lifetime has been the finding of the Dead Sea Scrolls. There is always a bit of drama and history (and hysteria) connected with the finding of something belonging to the past. It's like digging up an Indian arrowhead or like finding an old letter in your grandparent's trunk in the attic. Even though we're always looking to the future, there still is a fascination to seeing what has gone before. Just as our future is tied to our present, so our present is tied to the past. For example, by studying the Bible and our church history, we can begin to see what our heritage is as Christian young people. What kind of history will Christians of 2059 be digging up about you? **(Cover photo by David G. Blanchard)**



**Missouri teens seek
a deeper fellowship . . .**

like leaven in the lump

"**I**f it's for the church, we do it and we do it together." That's the spirit of the teen-age Order of the Grain of Mustard Seed. What's it all about? It's a close-knit, cell-type group of young people at Brentwood Congregational Church, Brentwood, Mo. Members meet every first Sunday night in the home of their associate minister, Rev. Ed Wulfskuehler. This cell group within the larger high school fellowship concentrates on spiritual (daily private devotions), mental (better grades, deeper reading habits), and physical (daily exercise) aspects of total personality, so that the members might be "better servants of Christ, that wherever we go we would be better enabled to give a true Christian witness and exert, through faithful lives, an influence like unto the leaven in the lump, or a grain of mustard seed." Members of the group who are 16 and older serve after school and on Saturdays at a state mental hospital, feeding the infirm, leading in the recreation program, and assisting in occupational therapy. Younger members make themselves available to local homes for the aged to read or write letters for the aged and share devotionals. ▼▼▼





Found in a history book, the group's name comes from a fellowship of dedicated Christian youth known to Count Zinzendorf while at school at Halle. Too large now, Brentwood's Order of the Grain of Mustard Seed will split up soon into smaller units.

Photos by J. L. Swofford

Lenten devotionals were held every Wednesday morning before school (7:40 to 8 a.m.) with no less than 40 young people from Brentwood Church attending each period.

HIDDEN SECRETS: In 68 A.D. the Romans invaded the Dead Sea area. The Essenes, who were afraid the soldiers would destroy their treasured scrolls of holy writ, buried the scrolls in sealed caves. Only recently these caves were found.



THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS PHOTO ESSAY: THE FIND

AN APPRAISAL: **KEYS TO THE PAST**

By Lionel A. Whiston, Jr.



IT WAS just a little over ten years ago that three teen-age shepherds were watching a herd of goats in the Dead Sea wilderness, far from Jericho. One of the goats had strayed and Muhammad was sent to find the lost goat. Finding it gone and thinking that the goat must have fallen in, he tossed in several stones. To his amazement and fear (he thought of evil spirits or *djinn*), he heard the sound of breaking pottery. On investigation he found a number of large pots and leather rolls—now known to be scrolls over 2000 years old.

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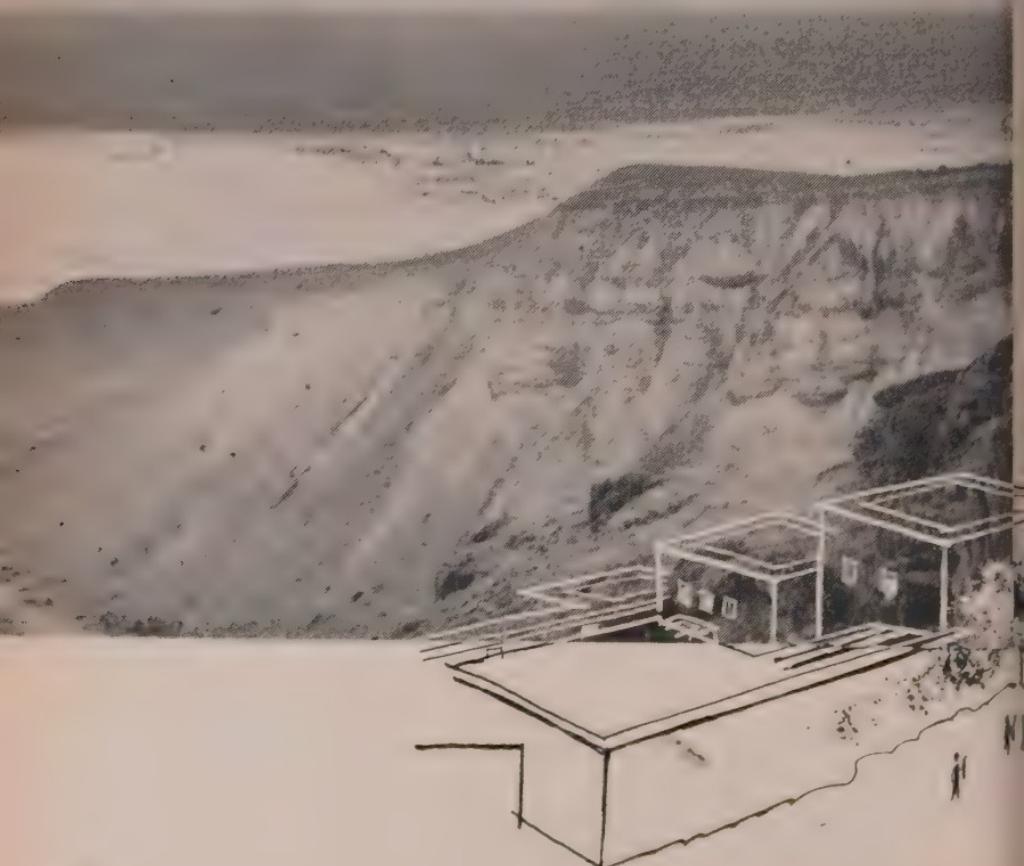
Probably no thrown stone has ever produced such consequences. During the ten years that have followed, over 4000 articles, as well as hundreds of books, have been written—and the study of the Dead Sea Scrolls is still only in its infancy. Of the seven original rolls, two turned out to be copies of Isaiah and Habakkuk, copies which are more than a thousand years older than any others known. The discoveries set off heated controversies involving several governments, and finally the seven scrolls were purchased by the government of Israel for a quarter of a million dollars.

It did not take these people of





LOCATIONS: Ruins of the Essene community, Khirbat Qumran, rest high on a plateau overlooking the Dead Sea. Scrolls have been found in 15 caves located in nearby cliffs, like the one seen in the photo.



Keys to the Past: The Dead Sea Scrolls

the desert (Bedouin) long to discover that there was money in manuscripts, and they combed the Dead Sea area thoroughly. At least 15 manuscript-bearing caves have been discovered, and no one knows where this will end.

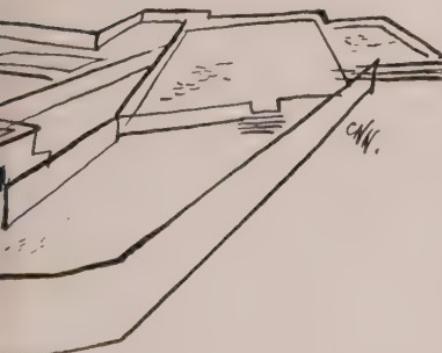
The most sensational discovery of all was again the work of youth. After initial discovery, a group of young men were sitting around a campfire listening to an old man reminisce of how years before he had been hunting in the Dead Sea area. He had pursued a wounded cartridge until suddenly it disappeared into a hole in a cliff face. When he reached in his hand, instead of a bird he pulled out an ancient lamp and pieces of pottery. Several of the youths listened carefully to the old man's description of the place and then set out with ropes and lights. They lowered

themselves over the vertical cliff face and found an opening. Reaching in, they discovered literally tens of thousands of manuscript fragments. Over 400 manuscripts are represented in this cache, including portions of every Old Testament book except Esther. Of one of the most important of these, an old copy of Samuel, there exists over a thousand fragments. They make an exceedingly difficult jigsaw puzzle.

How did the manuscripts get into the caves? The discovery of the manuscript-bearing caves called attention to large stone ruins standing nearby. Several seasons of excavation have told us much about the people who copied and wrote these documents. The ruins consist of two buildings covering an area of about 200 x 150 feet. Some of these rooms were used for storage and industry (laundry, kitchen, weaving).

One was a large assembly room for formal meetings and meals. Another has been christened the "Scriptorium." In this room were found the remains of a plaster-veneered writing table, benches to match, and even an ink stand. Outside the walls is a large cemetery, and in the valley below the inhabitants carried on an extensive agricultural program. In other words, these people carried on a way of life very closely resembling medieval monks in a monastery.

It is generally agreed that these





Keys to the Past: The Dead Sea Scrolls

"monks" were members of a religious group known as the "Essenes" and that this "monastery" was the center of their movement. The name "Essene" is derived from a word meaning "pious or godly ones." They represented an extremely conservative party within Judaism, which clung loyally to the priestly religion. They moved into the Judean desert about 130 B.C. and were prominent in Jewish affairs during the lifetime of Jesus.

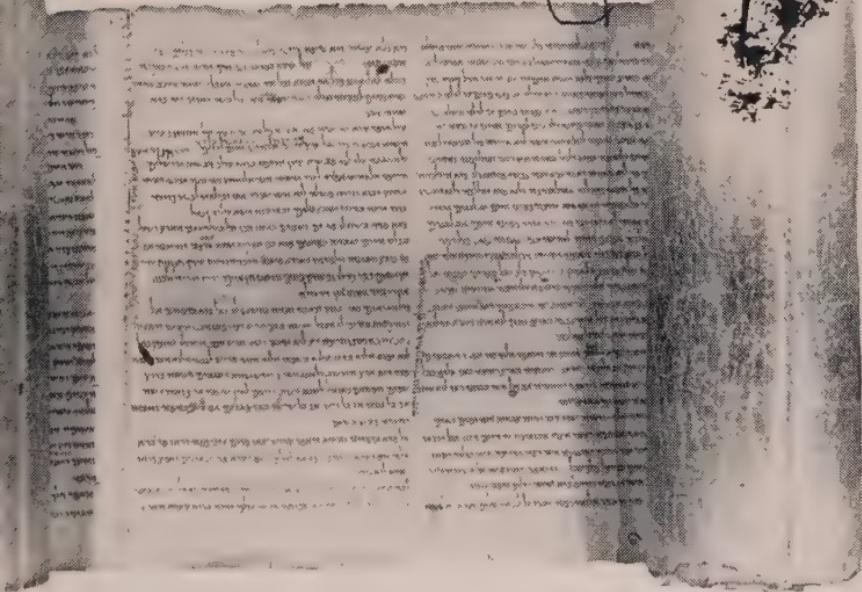
A little later they vanish from the scene of history. We cannot know the whole story, but archaeology can reconstruct a part of the picture from the stone ruins. In 66 A.D. the Jews revolted against Roman domination. Roman legions were dispatched to Palestine and in 68 A.D. they were in the Dead Sea area. Apparently the Essenes joined

the rebellion and in 68 their monastery was destroyed by the Romans. Thereafter the site was used as a Roman garrison.

No one knows for certain how the scrolls got into the caves. The most probable explanation would be something like this: The manuscripts were the most sacred and precious possessions of the community. Quickly, when the attack came, the scrolls were put in jars and hidden in the caves for safekeeping. After the Roman attack there were no survivors. The result was that the temporary hiding place became permanent—until a young herdsman threw stones and young men took seriously tales of an old man

Why all the excitement? Few discoveries have ever aroused so much interest and excitement. One reason for this would be the lur-

MS OF THE TREASURE: Not scrolls found are in the good condition of the Isaiah scroll (below). When small fragments are found, they are softened in jars. If found in solid mass must beately cut apart. Coins tell the story, too.



The fascination of the remote past. We are living in the golden age of archaeology and books on archaeology are continually appearing on best seller lists. Another factor is the great age of the manuscripts. When you stop and think that these scrolls are older than the time of Jesus, it makes you pause.

There are three major reasons why these manuscripts are of great

importance to today's Christians:

1. *The Scrolls and the Old Testament.* The importance of these scrolls for the Old Testament is great, but it is the kind of importance which appeals to the specialist rather than the ordinary reader.

For example, the Old Testament has come down to us in two forms. The Hebrew version is the one translated in the English Bibles. But



Keys to the Past: The Dead Sea Scrolls

there is a Greek translation known as the Septuagint which was completed before 130 B.C. Usually these two versions are pretty much in agreement, but sometimes they differ radically. This is particularly true of the book of Samuel. On the basis of the manuscript of Samuel, mentioned above, it is now possible for the first time to read many passages in Samuel as they were originally written.

Let us take another example. We have copies of every Old Testament book except Esther, written before the time of Jesus and obviously regarded by the Essenes as canonical (i.e. sacred scriptures). This suggests that the books were both completed and accepted as scripture at a much earlier date than many scholars had previously believed. Many of our ideas about the Old Testament books, particularly Daniel, Jeremiah, and the Psalms, will be greatly modified.

2. The Scrolls and the New Testament. Of far greater interest and primary importance is the relationship of these discoveries to the New Testament. As would be expected, this material gives us new evidence for interpreting parts of the New Testament.

For example, a number of references in the Sermon on the Mount are echoes of Essenic ideals. Other references appear to be veiled attacks upon Essenic practices with

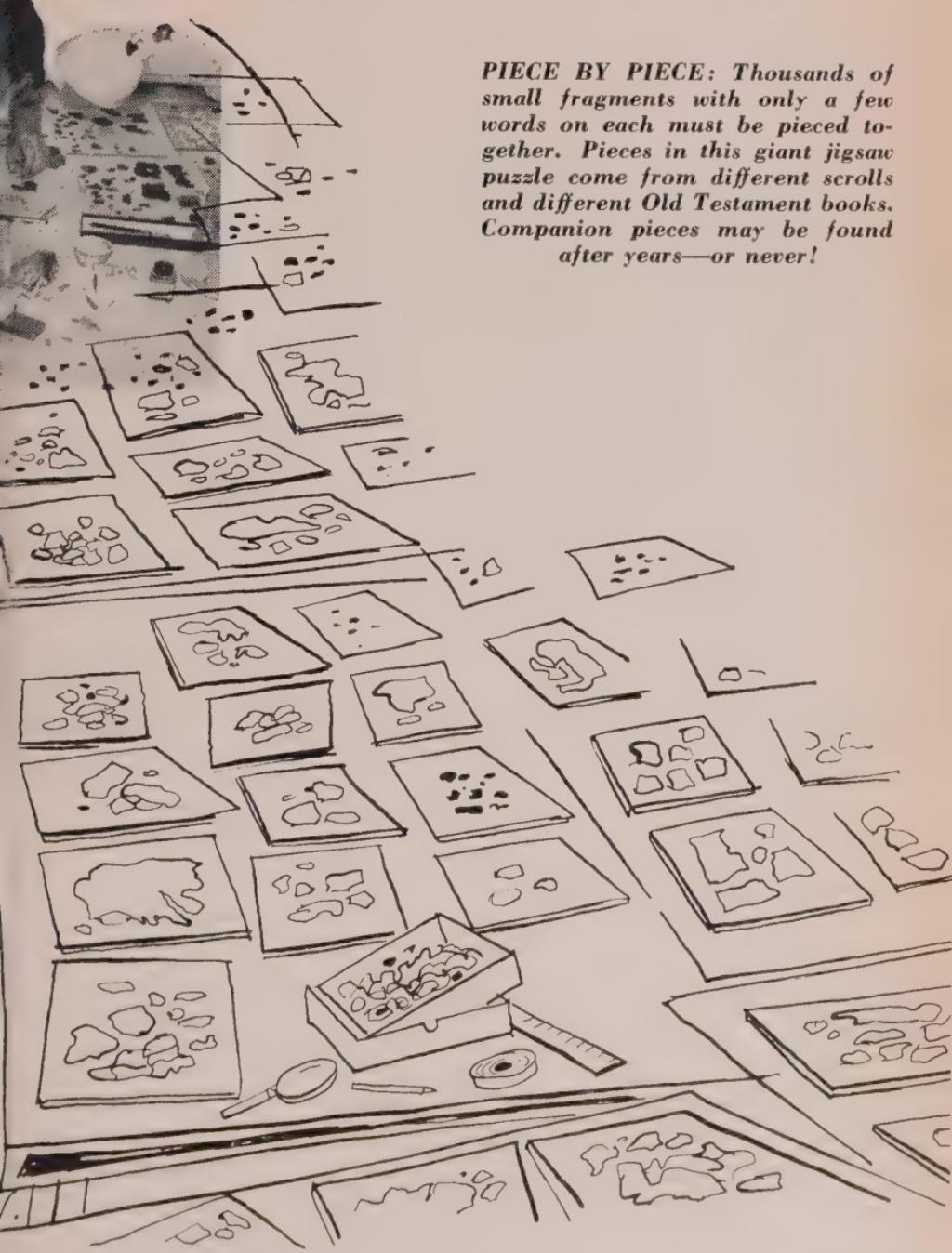
which Jesus and the early Church disagreed.

Another example: scholars used to call the gospel of John the most Greek of all the gospels. The Dead Sea manuscripts reveal it as being perhaps the most Jewish—a complete reversal.

John's preaching and practice of baptism is remarkably like that of the Essenes. Like them, he proclaimed and awaited the coming of a Messiah. He, too, had withdrawn into the wilderness, living and preaching only a few miles from the Essene community. It is saying too much to call him an Essene, but certainly he was exposed to their thinking and their influence is reflected in his preaching.

Contrary to what some have claimed, no definite connection can be made between Jesus and the Essenes. All that we can say is that both Jesus and the Essenes shared the same concerns for the purifying of Judaism and that they both expected momentarily the coming of God's kingdom.

Many beliefs and practices of the early church are illuminated by the scrolls. Like the Essenes, the early church held most property in common, thus binding themselves into a fellowship bound with cords of love and faith. Both the early church and the Essenes placed great emphasis upon the rite of baptism. The organization of the community



PIECE BY PIECE: Thousands of small fragments with only a few words on each must be pieced together. Pieces in this giant jigsaw puzzle come from different scrolls and different Old Testament books. Companion pieces may be found after years—or never!



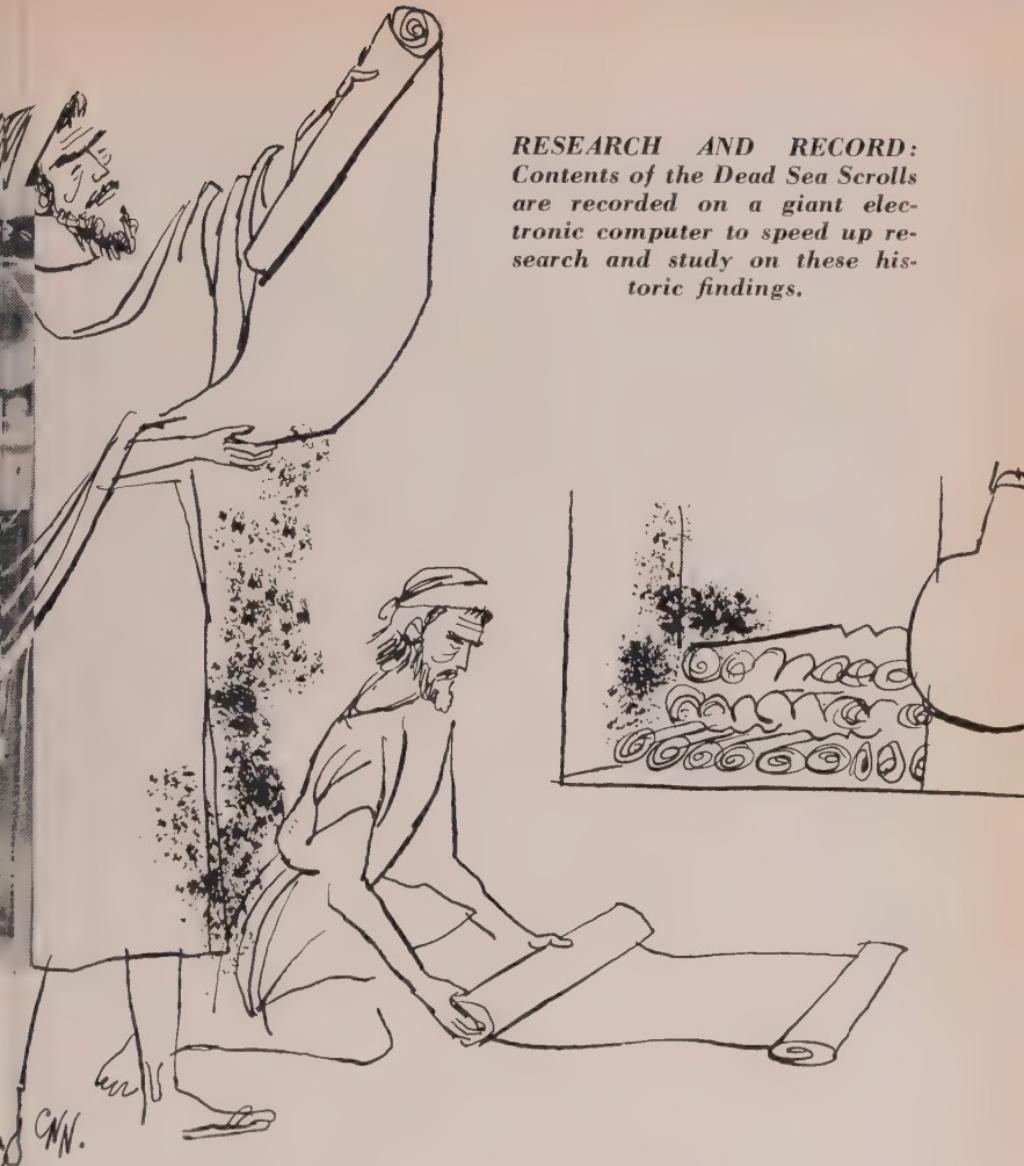
Keys to the Past: The Dead Sea Scrolls

under 12 leaders, and the role of the congregation, were very similar. Liturgically there are many resemblances, the most striking of which is the communal meal of the Essenes and the Christian observance of the Lord's Supper.

3. Differences between the Dead Sea Scrolls and the New Testament. The similarities are real and striking. It is important that we recognize these in order that we may bet-

ter understand the New Testament. However, it is even more important that we see the major differences.

For example: the Essenes had no leader who at all resembled Jesus. The Essenes were awaiting a Savior from God. Their concerns were within their own community and the Jewish people. On the other hand, the Christian Church was not waiting. The Messiah or Christ had come. Their concern was not for themselves, or for



RESEARCH AND RECORD:
Contents of the Dead Sea Scrolls are recorded on a giant electronic computer to speed up research and study on these historic findings.

Jews only, but for all men. Our space is too limited to go further detail, but by what we said it becomes clear that these scrolls shed much light on the literary history of the Bible, illuminate many obscure and baffling passages in the Bible, and, for that matter,

make us see new depths in even the most familiar verses.

But important as all these are, the Dead Sea Scrolls' greatest importance is that they show us clearly the difference between Christianity and the Judaism which gave its birth.



Our FATHER . . . Thy will be DONE . . .



Washington Post Photos



Deaf students portray prayer in signs, dance

REHEARSING a portrayal of the Lord's Prayer in dance and sign language are these two students from Gallaudet College, the nation's only fully accredited college for the deaf. In the photo above, Carolyn Batsman is giving the sign language for the word printed in capital letters above each photo, while Cole Foley gives her impression of the phrase in a dance movement. Both are members of Gallaudet's dance group.



For thine is the POWER . . .





on this business of living

Do crushes cause trouble for many teens?

QUESTION: Do crushes trouble many teenagers?

ANSWER: Yes. Some of you already know this from experience, as Bob does. He says, "I still wonder why I ever was so dopey to fall so much in love with someone who hardly knew I was alive. From the first day she walked in to take over the class, I was gone. Nothing she did or said was wrong. Maybe she was just a good teacher, but to me she was a princess. I even took a sock on the jaw when I stuck up for her. I don't know about other guys, but that crush was one of my most unhappy experiences."

Girls tumble into crushes, too, and feel just as unhappy at the outcome. Jane said, "I thought my heart would break the day I heard that the new coach was getting married. For weeks, I'd practically worshipped the ground he walked on. I often schemed up all sorts of reasons to be where I thought he would be. You don't know how much I thought I loved him."

Mary, who's 17 now but remembers a moody crush she had a year ago, said, "A crush lays a pitfall for your personal pride. And it slows up your real development. What I mean is that you are in the middle all by yourself and there is almost no one you can go to for help without losing face . . ."

How then do you come down to earth out of the rainy clouds of a crush? Here are a few practical tips that have worked successfully for "crushed" teenagers.

First of all, toss out all reminders. This includes prized photos and mementoes that trigger feelings of endearment.

Second, take a new lease on life. You are far from dead. Be available as a member of your own crowd. With their help you'll live through the change.

Next, learn from your experience. Turn it around and let it add to your fuller knowledge of life. Nursing a bruised heart too long just coaxes up the habit of nursing.

Dr. John E. Crawford

- a clinical psychologist with special interest in youth and their problems
- a Fellow in the consulting division of the American Psychological Association

vised heart. You can recover. And you can even make the experience a valuable chapter in your tales on how to be a parent yourself someday, when your own teenager wonders how to get over an unhappy crush.

Put the energy that used to flow from wounded feelings and in thoughts of your "loved" one into new and interesting projects. Such projects can be found at every turn. This is as good a time as any to do a decorating job on your room. Or clean up the cellar or yard. Or join a hobby club. Or do your share in a youth choir. You might even browse more often in the library to catch up on the new books you missed while you were in the toes of your crush.

But most important of all, refuse absolutely to join the not-so-bright ones who told everybody that the ones were sour just because he didn't reach them.



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"If you really liked me, you'd come and watch me play softball. But I'm glad you're not, because I don't want you to see what a terrible player I am!"

youth in the news . . .

Attacks Scholarships for Athletes as "Swindle"

College athletic scholarships, declared Dr. E. Whitney Griswold, president of Yale University, are "one the greatest educational swindles ever perpetrated on American youth." In an address given at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Griswold charged that indiscriminate scholarships helped to "undermine the structure of American education" and that the practice weakened the United States in the educational battle against the Soviet Union. "The 'cold war' continues and so does the athletic scholarship racket, as if Russia did not exist." What we need, said the educator, is a "sense of purpose." We cannot be satisfied with anything less than an educational system every bit as strong as Russia's . . ." but "we must not allow fear of Russia to translate itself into an imitation of Russia."

East German Radio Woos Church Teens

The East German radio network has initiated a special program aimed at promoting more participation in communist youth "dedication" ceremonies — the counterpart of Christian confirmation. According to the official organ of the Communist Party, over 80% of the eli-

gible young people in the Soviet Zone already have enrolled for next spring's ceremonies.

While upholding the irreconcilability of communist dedication and Christian confirmation, East German Protestant churches have adopted temporary regulations which will permit young people to continue taking part in the life of the church even if they participate in communist rites. This action was taken in view of the increasing political pressure imposed by the Communists upon parents and children to force youngsters to take part in the ceremonies.

More Education Means More Earnings, It Says Here

Recent reports from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that there is a direct ratio between the level of an individual's education and his income per year. Men workers with an eighth-grade education have a median income of \$4035 while those with a four-year college education earn about \$6980. As for estimated lifetime earnings, the average college graduate will earn \$260,000, the high school graduate, \$155,000, and the elementary school graduate, \$110,000. The average education level of U.S. adults increased more than one full year between 1945 and 1957.

U.S. Pick Top Ten Most Admired" Americans

Which men and women—living or dead—are most admired by Americans? Checking public esteem, the Gallup Poll found that the following ten men (in order of frequency mentioned) are tops with the public:

President Eisenhower, Sir Winston Churchill, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Rev. Billy Graham, former President Truman, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, Dr. Jonas Salk, Bernard Baruch, and Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus. The top ten among the women (also in order) are: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Queen

Elizabeth, Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, Miss Helen Keller, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Princess Grace, Miss Marian Anderson, Princess Margaret and songstress Dinah Shore.

A recent *Junior Scholastic* poll on the "greatest living Americans" listed President Eisenhower, Jonas Salk, Elvis Presley, Ricky Nelson, Pat Boone, Dick Clark, Wernher von Braun, John Foster Dulles, Walt Disney, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Presidents Hoover and Truman, Adlai Stevenson, Charles Lindbergh, Marian Anderson, Frank Laubach, Helen Keller, Admiral Rickover, and Billy Graham.



In between a busy class schedule at Boston University, John Thomas, 17, has been setting indoor world high jump records. Come summer, the Olympics are months away!

UPI Photo

Teen Tips

Do you like history? Then you might want to do some more reading and research on the Dead Sea Scrolls (pages 14-23).

A beautiful color filmstrip on the Dead Sea Scrolls is available from the Bureau of Audio-Visuals, United Church of Christ. Entitled "The Dead Sea Scrolls," this 82-frame filmstrip sells for five dollars and is made from actual color photos taken by persons who have visited the Qumran caves and who have worked with the manuscripts. If your church school does not now have a copy of this filmstrip, perhaps it might wish to buy one for use in church school classes, youth fellowships, men's and women's groups, and for special occasions. Order from whichever of the following addresses is closest to you: 1501 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; 1720 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis 3, Mo.; 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 19 S. LaSalle St. (Room 1314), Chicago 3, Ill.; or 870 Market St. (Room 680, Flood Bldg.), San Francisco 2, Calif.

A new novel about Qumran and the Dead Sea Scrolls might make interesting reading for you. The locale of the book, "The Copper Scrolls" by Nathanael Weinreb, is situated in Antioch of Syria and

at the site where the scrolls were found. Some of the Roman background is also included. Check your local library to see whether this book might be available there.

* * *

Easter on radio and TV will undoubtedly be worth the viewing and listening. We'd like to call your attention to the following in particular:

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, on "Art of Living" (NBC Radio, Sunday, 9:15-9:30 a. m. ET), will speak on the topic, "Glory of Easter Morn."

Dr. Ralph W. Stockman, on "National Radio Pulpit" (NBC Radio, Sunday, 10:15-10:30 a. m. ET), will speak on "What Survives the Grave?"

A special Easter service is scheduled for "Pilgrimage Preview" (ABC, Sunday, 1:30-1:55 p. m. ET) instead of the usual informal conversations.

A full half hour of contemporary sacred music no one can afford to miss will be featured on the Easter Sunday showing of "Frontiers of Faith" (NBC-TV, Sunday, 1:30-2:00 p. m. ET).

"The Power of the Resurrection," a new hour-long film created especially for television for this Easter season will be shown on TV screens throughout the country on Easter Sunday. Check your local schedule for exact time when this film will be shown.



Michigan Pfer . . .

One of 12 Explorer Scouts Who Spent Week in Nation's Capital

***David White of Fremont,
Mich., talks with Defense
Secretary Neil H. McElroy.***

Photo by Seth Muse

EVENTEEN-year-old David White, president of the Pilgrim Fellowship at First Congregational Church in Fremont (Mich.), is one of 12 Explorer Scouts who recently enjoyed a one-week stay in the nation's capital as representatives of the Boy Scouts of America. A member of Explorer Post 138, which is sponsored by the Men's Club of his church, David was chosen to represent the Scouts of Region VII (Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois). He met personally with President Eisenhower, Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy, and other prominent governmental leaders. Secretary McElroy, he discovered, had been a Scout in Cincinnati, O., part of the region David represented. A senior at Fremont High School, David is a member of the student council, plays football, and plays a mean trombone in the concert orchestra. He's on the track team and enjoys acting in the school plays. David's been active in the scouting program ever since he started as a Cub Scout nine years ago. Last year he attended the national conclave of the Order of the Arrow, scouting's brotherhood of honor campers, and in 1957 took part in the national jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa. David is soon to receive the God and Country Award for his service to his church where he sings in the Senior choir and (as noted above) serves as president of the youth fellowship. He plans on college in the fall where he will major in business administration.



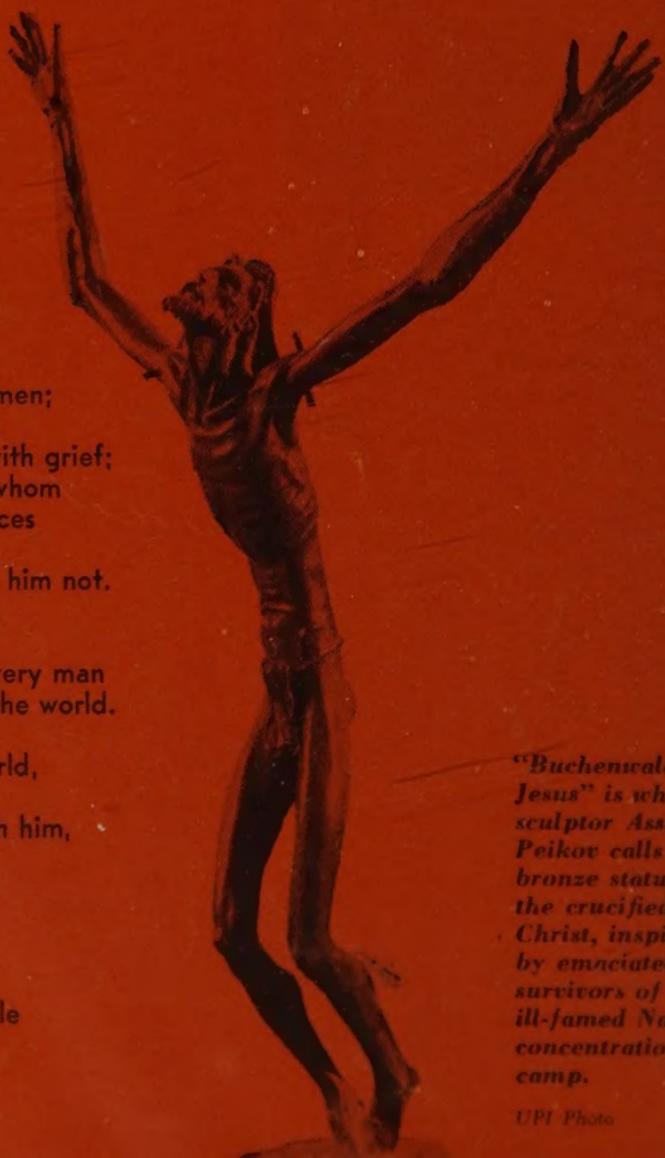
yet the world knew him not

He was despised
and rejected by men;
a man of sorrows,
and acquainted with grief;
and as one from whom
men hide their faces
he was despised,
and we esteemed him not.

The true light
that enlightens every man
was coming into the world.

He was in the world,
and the world
was made through him,
yet the world
knew him not.

He came
to his own home,
and his own people
received
him
not.



"Buchenwald Jesus" is what sculptor Assen Peikov calls this bronze statue of the crucified Christ, inspired by emaciated survivors of the ill-famed Nazi concentration camp.

UPI Photo